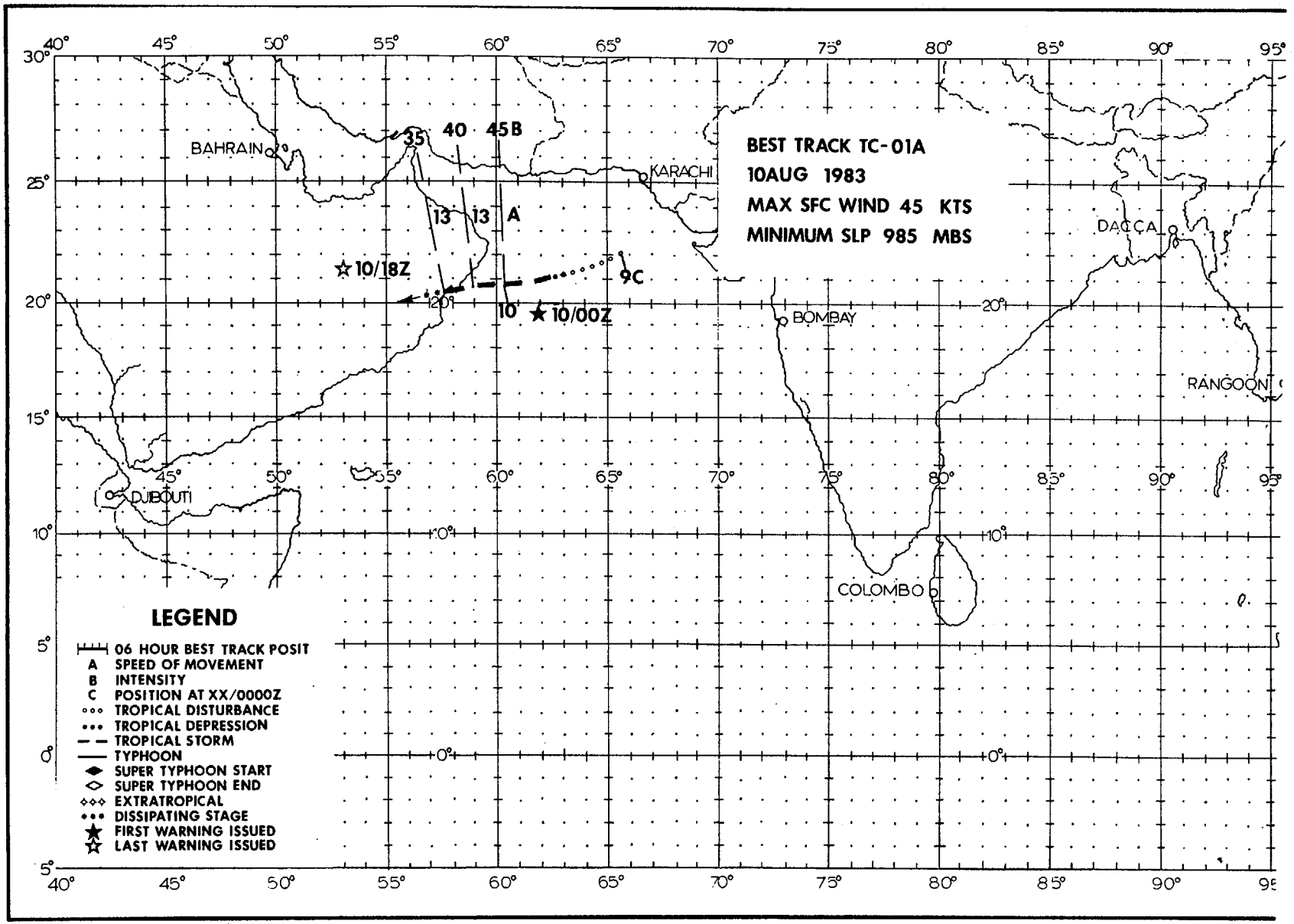

FWC/JTWC GUAM 3142/62 (NEW 2-76)

Aurora was first detected on 8 August using satellite imagery. It appeared as a loosely organized area of convective activity in the northern Arabian Sea. Synoptic data was sparse in the area and was not useful for intensity estimation. Dvorak intensity estimates indicated that maximum sustained surface winds in the area were approximately 25 kt (13 m/s). This convective area was monitored by satellite for the next 24 hours and continued to appear loosely organized as it moved westward across the Arabian Sea.

On the 9th of August, the system became better organized and appeared to have formed a coherent surface circulation (Figure 3-26-1). Dvorak intensity estimates continued to reflect tropical depression strength and synoptic data at the time gave no indication of the presence of a surface circulation in the area.

The initial warning was issued at 100000Z after shipboard surface observations indicated the presence of 40 kt (21 m/s) northeasterly winds near Aurora. At the time, Aurora was approximately 90 nm (167 km) east of the coast of Oman with evidence of a strong 35 to 45 kt (18 to 23 m/s) southwesterly monsoon gale area extending to near its latitude. Aurora moved rapidly onshore during the subsequent 12-hour period and dissipated. The final warning was issued at 101800Z, just 18 hours after attaining warning status and less than 42 hours after its initial detection.

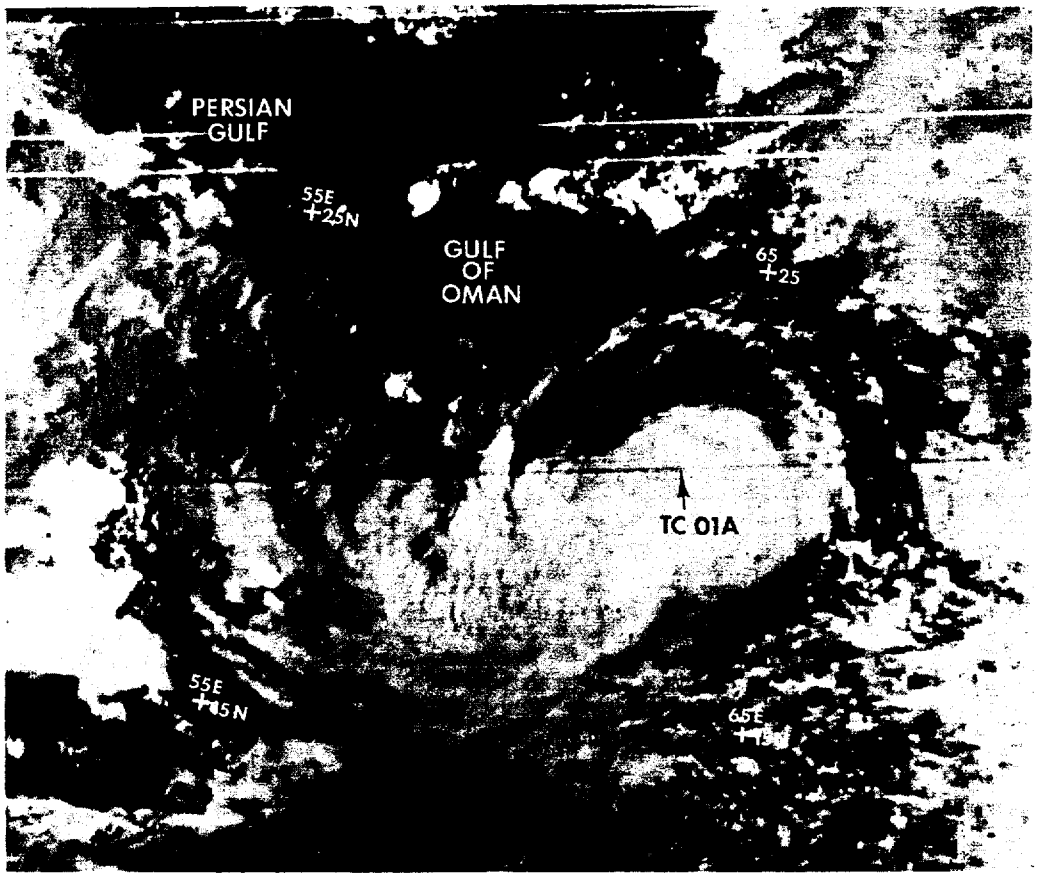

Figure 3-26-1. Tropical Cyclone 01A (Aurora) (091057Z NOAA 7 visual imagery).